JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE

Activity: Federal Land Acquisition

	1999 Estimate	Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999 (+/-)
Federal Land Acquisition	138,925	0	+21,543	160,468	+21,543
Total Requirements \$(000)	138,925	0	+21,543	160,468	+21,543

AUTHORIZATION

16 U.S.C. 4601-4-11, et seq.

OVERVIEW

Using funds appropriated within the **Federal Land Acquisition** budget activity, the NPS acquires land and interests in land to preserve and protect, for public use and enjoyment, the historic, scenic, natural, and recreational values of congressionally authorized areas within the National Park System. The estimated cost to acquire all the private land identified for acquisition within the authorized boundaries of the units of the National Park System is \$1.35 billion.

APPLICABLE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE MISSION GOALS

- Ia Natural and cultural resources and associated values are protected, restored and maintained in good condition and managed within their broader ecosystem and cultural context.
- IIa Visitors safely enjoy and are satisfied with the availability, accessibility, diversity, and quality of park facilities, services, and appropriate recreational opportunities.
- IIIb Through partnerships with State and local agencies and nonprofit organizations, a nationwide system of parks, open space, rivers, and trails provides educational, recreational, and conservation benefits for the American people.

FY 1999 Enacted Program: \$138,925,000

Land Acquisition funds are used for the acquisition of land and interests in land areas of national significance. This program helps to meet the increasingly heavy visitor demand for Federal recreation areas, conserves outstanding resources for public recreational use before they are converted to incompatible uses, and preserves the Nation's natural and historic heritage.

Summary of NPS FY 1999 Land Acquisition Program

Program/Park Unit	Amount
Emergencies/Hardships/Deficiencies/Relocation	\$3,000,000
Inholdings/Exchanges	1,500,000
Acadia National Park, Maine	1,000,000
Antietam National Battlefield, Maryland	1,900,000
Appalachian National Scenic Trail, Various States	8,100,000
Aztec Ruins National Monument, New Mexico	600,000
Bandelier National Monument, New Mexico	300,000
Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument, Colorado	200,000
Blue Ridge Parkway, North Carolina and Virginia	500,000
Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area, Georgia	15,000,000
Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park, Maryland	250,000
Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, Ohio	1,000,000
Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve, Washington	1,500,000
Gauley River National Recreation Area, West Virginia	500,000
George Washington Birthplace National Monument, Virginia	2,000,000
Gettysburg National Military Park, Pennsylvania	1,000,000
Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, Indiana	750,000
Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve, Louisiana	1,000,000
Katmai National Park and Preserve, Alaska	4,400,000
Keweenaw National Historical Park, Michigan	200,000
Morristown National Historical Park, New Jersey	925,000
Natchez National Historical Park, Mississippi	350,000
New River Gorge National River, West Virginia	750,000
Nez Perce National Historical Park, Montana	500,000
Palo Alto Battlefield National Historic Site, Texas	1,000,000
Petersburg National Battlefield, Virginia	900,000
Petroglyph National Monument, New Mexico	3,000,000
Prince William Forest Park, Virginia	500,000
Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado	250,000
Saguaro National Park, Arizona	2,000,000
Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area, California	2,000,000
Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, Michigan	800,000
South Florida Ecosystem Initiative:	
Everglades National Park, Florida	20,000,000
Grant to State of Florida	60,000,000
Stones River National Battlefield, Tennessee	750,000
Vicksburg National Military Park, Mississippi	500,000
Total	\$138,925,000

FY 2000 BUDGET REQUEST

		2000 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
■ Federal Land Acquisition	\$(000)	160,468	+21,543

The FY 2000 request for Federal Land Acquisition is \$160.468 million, an increase of \$21.543 million from the FY 1999 enacted level.

Funds are requested to complete acquisition in National Park System units related to the restoration of the Everglades in South Florida. Funds totaling \$22 million are included for the protection of Civil War sites, such as Antietam National Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park, and Stones River National Battlefield. Funds are also requested for ongoing acquisition programs at Golden Gate National Recreation Area, Saguaro National Park, and Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area.

The budget request includes \$4.0 million for acquisition of tracts where there are emergencies or hardships, and for relocation claims and deficiency judgments on tracts previously filed in court. A separate request is made for \$4.0 million for (1) the acquisition of tracts where opportunities to purchase inholdings exist in the older units of the National Park System such as Dinosaur National Monument, Grand Teton National Park and Rocky Mountain National Park, and (2) costs related to the acquisition of lands by exchange at areas where acquisition funds are either unavailable or insufficient.

The following is a listing of the FY 2000 NPS request of land acquisition line items:

NPS FY 2000 Land Acquisition Program, in priority order

Program/Park Unit	Acres	Amount
1 Emergencies/Hardships	-	\$4,000,000
2 Inholdings/Exchanges	-	4,000,000
3 Everglades National Park, Florida	17,321	20,000,000
4 Big Cypress National Preserve, Florida	2,995	11,800,000
5 Biscayne National Park, Florida	246	600,000
6 Grant to State of Florida	NA	45,600,000
7 Gettysburg National Military Park, Pennsylvania	99	5,700,000
8 Saguaro National Park, Arizona	250	2,800,000
9 Mojave National Preserve (Catellus property), California	86,426	7,100,000
10 Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area, California	230	5,000,000
11 Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, Wisconsin	54	250,000
12 Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve, Alaska	1,000	1,700,000
13 Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve, Washington	100	1,000,000
14 Prince William Forest Park, Virginia	86	1,000,000
15 War in the Pacific National Historical Park, Guam	3	2,000,000
16 Virgin Islands National Park, U.S. Virgin Islands	3	4,050,000
17 Weir Farm National Historic Site, Connecticut	13	2,500,000
18 Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, Ohio	243	2,543,000
19 Blue Ridge Parkway, North Carolina and Virginia	40	225,000
20 Antietam National Battlefield, Maryland	315	2,000,000
21 North Cascades Complex, Washington	225	1,000,000
22 Golden Spike National Historic Site, Utah	532	400,000
23 Olympic National Park, Washington	204	2,500,000
24 Martin Luther King, Jr., National Historic Site, Georgia	3	5,000,000
25 Stones River National Battlefield, Tennessee	112	4,300,000
26 Golden Gate National Recreation Area, California	2	2,300,000
27 Lake Clark National Park and Preserve, Alaska	3,500	1,000,000
28 Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park, Maryland	722	800,000
29 Cape Cod National Seashore, Massachusetts	9	2,850,000
30 Keweenaw National Historical Park, Michigan	11	2,450,000
31 Haleakala National Park, Hawaii	314	500,000
32 Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, Hawaii	1,950	3,500,000
33 Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Virginia	557	6,300,000
34 Pecos National Historical Park, New Mexico	375	1,800,000
35 Monocacy National Battlefield, Maryland	89	1,500,000
36 Manassas National Battlefield Park, Virginia	6	400,000
Total	118,035	\$160,468,000

Fiscal Year 2000 National Park Service Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: Emergencies, Hardships, Relocation, and Deficiencies

Location: Servicewide

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: N/A

Cost Detail: \$4,000,000

Improvements: Residential

<u>Description</u>: Funds provided in FY 2000 will be used for the following:

- 1. Emergency and hardship acquisitions at recently authorized areas for which acquisition funds are not otherwise available. The availability of funds for emergency and hardship acquisitions permits timely action to alleviate hardships and to prevent adverse land uses that threaten park resources;
- 2. Relocation costs that result from the acquisition of improved property at areas for which acquisition funds are not otherwise available; and
- 3. Payment of deficiency judgments in condemnation cases at areas for which acquisition funds are not otherwise available. The availability of funds to pay court awards in a timely manner ensures that the accumulation of interest on the deficiency will be minimized and will result in considerable savings to the Government.

<u>Need</u>: The funds requested will be used for the acquisition of emergency and hardship tracts at areas for which funds are not otherwise available. The funds will be used to pay deficiencies for condemnation cases previously filed in court and for the payment of relocation claims.

Fiscal Year 2000 National Park Service Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: Inholdings and Exchanges

Location: Servicewide

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: N/A

Cost Detail: \$4,000,000

Improvements: Various

<u>Description</u>: An inholding is a parcel of land in a unit of the National Park System that was authorized before July 1959 or fiscal year 1960. The National Park Service pursues, subject to the availability of funds appropriated for the acquisition of inholdings, an opportunity-purchase program by acquiring interests in inholdings offered for sale by landowners. The Service will seek to acquire inholdings by condemnation only when necessary to prevent land use that would damage resources that the unit was established to protect. Such condemnation action or the purchase of an inholding for an amount that exceeds \$150,000 and/or the appraised value must be cleared by the appropriate House and Senate Committees. Costs related to the acquisition of lands by exchange are incurred for title and appraisals, required surveys and clearances, and equalization payments when necessary.

Need: As of September 30, 1998, there were approximately 2,281 tracts in 32 units identified as inholding areas, totaling 29,013 acres with an estimated value of approximately \$255 million. The funds requested will be used, (1) to acquire inholdings, and (2) to cover costs (other than land acquisition administration costs) for title, appraisal, surveys and equalization payments required for exchanges in those areas for which acquisition funds are not otherwise available.

Fiscal Year 2000 National Park Service Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: Everglades National Park

Location: Florida

Land Acquisition Limitation Remaining: N/A

Cost Detail:

		Average Cost Per	
Date	Acres	Acre	Total Amount
FY 2000	17,321	\$1,155	\$20,000,000
Future	0	0	0

<u>Improvements:</u> Wetlands, limited development, agricultural. Most improved land in the project will have been purchased or condemned with prior year funds.

<u>Description</u>: In 1989, Congress authorized the addition to Everglades National Park which encompasses approximately 109,578 acres within an area known as Northeast Shark Slough and the East Everglades. The Congress also directed the Army Corps of Engineers to modify water management structures to allow the sheetflow of water and extend the hydroperiod to more closely resemble the historic Everglades. The Army Corps of Engineers construction effort is called the Modified Water Deliveries to Everglades National Park project.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The East Everglades Addition is necessary to limit further losses suffered by the park due to habitat destruction outside former boundaries and to restore natural water flow patterns that are critical to the long-term viability of park resources. The most recent crisis involves the threatened loss of the Cape Sable seaside sparrow. Acceleration of land buying is required to ameliorate habitat problems with the sparrow's ability to nest.

<u>Threat:</u> Purchase of the land leads to hydrological improvements which are crucial to restoring ecosystem productivity in the southern Everglades and maintaining adequate freshwater inflow to the downstream estuaries along the Gulf of Mexico and Florida Bay.

Need: Restoration of natural flows cannot begin until land acquisition is complete. Some improvements could occur as the Corps of Engineers completes structural modifications. The modified water delivery project is scheduled for completion in 2005; therefore land acquisition in the East Everglades needs to be complete by that time. It is expected that the funds requested for fiscal year 2000 will be sufficient to complete necessary acquisition at Everglades National Park.

Fiscal Year 2000 National Park Service Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: Big Cypress National Preserve

Location: Florida

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: \$18,532,000

Cost Detail:

		Average Cost Per	
Date	Acres	Acre	Total Amount
FY 2000	2,995	\$3,940	\$11,800,000
Future	645	\$13,953	\$9,000,000

Improvements: Residential, commercial, and agriculture

<u>Description</u>: The acquisition will preclude uses of privately owned lands which are incompatible with the preservation, conservation, and restoration management objectives of the National Park Service. Federal ownership will ensure consistent land management throughout the watershed. The tracts are scattered throughout wetlands critical to restoration of the natural hydrologic regime upstream of Water Conservation Area-3A, Big Cypress National Preserve and Everglades National Park.

<u>Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with the Proposal:</u> The 728,000-acre preserve is in a watershed that is key to the survival of the Everglades National Park and the integrity of the entire South Florida ecosystem. The preserve is habitat for 34 animal and 70 plant species that receive special protection by the State of Florida, the United States, or the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species. The preserve is home to fifteen (15) Native American villages, approximately one hundred-twenty (120) historic sites and three (3) active ceremonial sites.

<u>Threat:</u> Vast tracts of privately held lands within the boundary of the Big Cypress National Preserve impede sheet water flow and threaten water quality and quantity. The acquisition of these lands is critical to restore and preserve water quality and sheet water flow within the Big Cypress hydrologic system.

Need: Public Law 100-301 added 146,000 acres to Big Cypress National Preserve. The preserve is a large, mostly undeveloped area within the original Big Cypress watershed which accounts for nearly 56 percent of the water entering Everglades National Park. The tracts to be acquired are located both in the addition and the original preserve, and will aid in the flow of water and restoration efforts of the South Florida parks.

Fiscal Year 2000 National Park Service Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: Biscayne National Park

Location: Florida

<u>Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining</u>: Of the \$36,850,000 authorized for appropriation by Public Law 96-287 (June 28, 1980), \$3,951,065 remains unappropriated.

Cost Detail

		Average Cost Per	
Date	Acres	Acre	Total Amount
FY 2000	246	\$2,439	\$600,000
Future	0	0	0

Improvements: Residential

<u>Description</u>: Biscayne National Park was authorized October 18, 1968, to preserve and protect for the education, inspiration, recreation, and enjoyment of present and future generations a rare combination of terrestrial, marine, and amphibious life in a tropical setting located south of Miami along the eastern coast of Florida.

<u>Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with the Proposal:</u> Subtropical islands form a north-south chain, with Biscayne bay on the west and the Atlantic Ocean on the east. The park protects interrelated marine systems including mangrove shoreline, bay community, subtropical keys, and the northern-most coral reef in the United States.

Threat: Recreational development along the shoreline threatens the integrity of park resources.

Need: The funds requested would permit the acquisition of 246 acres, thereby completing the acquisition program at the park. Acquisition is necessary to retain the natural character of the park while ensuring public access to the shoreline and some uplands. Acquisition will also preclude further development and permit the removal of poorly maintained docks and partially submerged houseboats that create a public safety hazard.

Fiscal Year 2000 National Park Service Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: Grant to State of Florida

Location: Florida

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: N/A

Cost Detail: \$45,600,000

		Average Cost Per	
Date	Acres	Acre	Total Amount
FY 2000	TBD	TBD	\$45,600,000
Future	TBD	TBD	TBD

Of the funds requested in FY 2000, \$45.6 million would be used to provide assistance to the State of Florida to purchase land located within the Everglades ecosystem, including lands in the East Coast Buffer and Water Preserve Areas, which comprise areas directly east and adjacent to existing Water Conservation Areas, the transition lands, which are referred to as the Frog Pond, Rocky Glades, and 8.5 Square-Mile Area, lands in the Everglades Agricultural Area and other high priorities in the ecosystem.

The most critical physical constraint in restoring the Everglades is a shortage of areas for water storage. Flood control has been provided in the past 50 years by a network of canals, which quickly drained stormwater and released it to "tide." The system has proven so successful that a region that receives an annual average rainfall of over 50 inches a year is now facing a projected water supply crisis in dry years.

Current plans also call for acquisition of a lineal water preserve area along the eastern side of the Everglades which would capture water currently discharged to tide, store and treat it for release for both environmental and urban needs, and serve as a buffer for the Everglades from western development.

The efforts funded through the FY 2000 budget request will continue the important land acquisition partnership with the State of Florida that was funded through the \$200 million appropriated to the Department as part of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (Farm Bill), Public Law 104-127, as well as funds provided through the Land and Water Conservation Fund in fiscal years 1998 and 1999. Thus, the funds in the budget are necessary to continue this important partnership effort.

In FY 1999, the Department obligated all of the funds appropriated to it under the Farm Bill. After receiving public input on the use of these funds and ranking the priorities for expenditure, the Department applied nearly all of the funds for the purchase of lands in the Everglades ecosystem, funding grant applications from the State of Florida's Department of Environmental Protection and South Florida Water Management District, as well as the Nature Conservancy, and allowing for the acquisition of almost 79,000 acres, including the acquisition of the Talisman Sugar Corporation holdings in the Everglades Agricultural Area. Further, on January 8, 1999, the Department and other parties reached an agreement in concept with various owners of land in the Everglades Agricultural Area (EAA) that will allow for the trade of some of the acquired Talisman lands such that 50,394 acres will be available to evaluate for potential future water storage as part of the Central and South Florida Project Restudy process. In addition, the agreement in concept also provides that the South Florida Water Management District will receive an additional 10,708 acres to be incorporated into various stormwater treatment areas that are presently under construction in the EAA and will, when complete, provide for improved water quality. The Department hopes that the agreement in concept will be finalized in mid-February, 1999.

Of the FY 1998 LWCF funds provided to the Department for use in the South Florida ecosystem, the Department obligated \$46.0 million to purchase lands located in Stormwater Treatment Area 1-East (STA1-E) to facilitate the

construction of a freshwater filtration marsh there. Acquisition of these lands is Federal responsibility of the judicially approved consent decree that settled water quality litigation between the United States and the State of Florida and will result in improved water quality discharge to the ecosystem. It is expected that the \$60 million provided to the Department in FY 1999 for grants to the State will be spent on high priority purchases in the ecosystem.

The \$45.6 million requested would be utilized under cost-share terms that require the State of Florida to match the Federal share.

Fiscal Year 2000 National Park Service Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: Gettysburg National Military Park

Location: Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: No limitation.

Cost Detail:

		Average Cost Per	
Date	Acres	Acre	Total Amount
FY 2000	99	\$57,576	\$5,700,000
Future	1,166	\$16,209	\$18,900,000

Improvements: Residential and commercial.

<u>Description</u>: Gettysburg National Military Park was established by the act of February 11, 1895, and jurisdiction was transferred from the Secretary of the Army to the Secretary of the Interior by Executive Order on June 10, 1933. The act of August 17, 1990, revised the boundary and authorized the appropriation of such funds as necessary for land acquisition at Gettysburg National Military Park. The act added 1,791 acres of privately owned land to the park. As the above table illustrates, a total of 1,265 acres remain to be acquired in the park after fiscal year 1999. Of that amount, 129 acres with an estimated value of \$6,600,000 are located in the older inholding area of the park.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The great Civil War battle fought here July 1-3, 1863, repulsed the second Confederate invasion of the North. Gettysburg National Cemetery -- more than 7,000 interments, 1,668 unidentified -- adjoins the park. At the dedication of the cemetery on November 19, 1863, President Abraham Lincoln delivered his timeless Gettysburg Address.

<u>Threat</u>: There is intense pressure to commercially develop privately owned lands in and around Gettysburg National Military Park. Such development would threaten the historic integrity of the park.

Need: The funds requested are needed to acquire three tracts totaling 99 acres within the park, including the six-acre tract containing the Gettysburg tower. Acquisition will prevent development on a 91-acre tract and eliminate adverse developments on two additional tracts.

Fiscal Year 2000 National Park Service Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: Saguaro National Park

Location: Vicinity of Tucson, Arizona

<u>Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining</u>: Public Law 102-61, June 19, 1991, revised the boundary of the monument to add 3,540 acres to the Rincon Unit of the monument and authorized the appropriation of funds necessary for land acquisition.

Public Law 103-364, October 14, 1994, abolished the monument and established Saguaro National Park to include the former monument and an additional 3,460 acres. The act authorized the appropriation of funds necessary for land acquisition.

Cost Detail:

		Average Cost Per	
Date	Acres	Acre	Total Amount
FY 2000	250	\$11,200	\$2,800,000
Future	1,347	\$7,572	\$10,200,000

Improvements: Residential and agricultural.

<u>Description</u>: Originally established as a national monument in 1933, Saguaro National Park was designated in 1994. After fiscal year 1999, approximately 1,597 privately owned acres will remain to be acquired at the park at an estimated cost of \$13,000,000.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The purpose of the park, originally established as a national monument in 1933, is to protect natural resources, particularly the saguaro cactus which can reach heights of up to 50 feet, weigh up to 8 tons, and live for more than 150 years. The area is also home to desert tortoise, gila monsters, and other desert wildlife.

<u>Threat</u>: The monument consists of two units on the outskirts of Tucson, Arizona: Tucson Mountain Unit (west) and Rincon Mountain Unit (east). Increasing urban encroachment and adjacent development have threatened the integrity of the monument. Saguaro stands in the vicinity of the park have declined dramatically since the 1930s.

<u>Need</u>: The funds requested for fiscal year 2000 will be used to acquire three high-priority privately owned tracts in the park. These lands are ripe for development if not acquired by the United States.

Fiscal Year 2000 National Park Service Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: Mojave National Preserve

Location: Southeastern California

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining:

Cost Detail:

		Average Cost Per	
Date	Acres	Acre	Total Amount
FY 2000	86,426	\$82	\$7,100,000
Future	88,574	\$1,049	\$92,900,000

Improvements: None

<u>Description</u>: The act of October 31, 1994, established Mojave National Preserve and authorized acquisition by donation, purchase, or exchange. The act authorized appropriations not to exceed \$300,000,000 for acquisition by the National Park Service and the Bureau of Land Management of the lands added by the act. The preserve contains a total of 1,450,000 acres.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The preserve protects the fragile habitat of the desert tortoise, vast open spaces, and historic mining scenes such as the Kelso railroad depot.

<u>Threat</u>: Catellus Corporation owns approximately 86,426 acres of land within Mojave National Preserve. The parcels are checker-boarded sections of land possessing significant natural, scenic, and archeological resources in the core of the preserve and along the southern and eastern gateways. Most of the parcels are within critical habitat for the desert tortoise, a species designated for protection by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

The Wildlands Conservancy, a nonprofit conservation organization, has offered to donate total of \$11.0 million in cash and \$5.0 million in land to acquire holdings of Catellus Corporation, including those located within the Mojave National Preserve.

<u>Need</u>: The funds requested will be used to acquire the 86,426 acres owned by Catellus Corporation at the national preserve. The tracts are presently advertised for sale by the corporation and would likely be developed if sold.

Fiscal Year 2000 National Park Service Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area

Location: Los Angeles and Ventura Counties, California

<u>Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining</u>: None. The over-ceiling authority of Public law 95-42 would permit the requested appropriation.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Average Cost Per Acre	Total Amount
FY 2000	230	\$21,739	\$5,000,000
Future	25,881	\$2,492	\$64,500,000

Improvements: Residential

<u>Description</u>: The recreation area was authorized November 10, 1978, to protect and enhance the scenic, natural, and historic values of the area, and to preserve its public health value as an airshed for southern California metropolitan areas while providing recreational and educational opportunities. To date, funds in the amount of \$149,642,569 have been appropriated for land acquisition at the area. The State of California and other conservation groups have also spent over \$269.5 million for land acquisition within the park boundaries. After fiscal year 1999, approximately 26,111 acres of privately owned land will remain to be acquired.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The recreation area contains excellent examples of Mediterranean-type ecosystems not well represented in other areas of the National Park System. There are outstanding landforms and habitats, and rare biological and geological resources. The area provides natural habitat necessary to the survival of species such as the mountain lion. There are abundant fossil deposits and outstanding scenery. Cultural resources include remnants of the Gabrielino and Chumash cultures.

Threat: Residential and commercial development threaten the resources of the area and reduce recreational opportunities.

Need: The funds requested would permit the acquisition of the remaining parcels along the Backbone Trail and commence acquisition within the trail viewshed. It is expected that a total 230 acres will be acquired with the requested funds. The tracts have high potential for development and, should necessary funds not become available for fiscal year 2000, the opportunity for Federal acquisition will likely be lost.

Fiscal Year 2000 National Park Service Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: Apostle Islands National Lakeshore

Location: Ashland and Bayfield Counties, Wisconsin

<u>Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining</u>: None. Public Law 95-42 provides the over-ceiling authority for appropriation of the requested \$250,000.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Average Cost Per Acre	Total Amount
FY 2000	54	\$4,630	\$250,000
Future	0	0	0

Improvements: Some residential (one small cabin).

<u>Description</u>: Apostle Islands National Lakeshore was established September 26, 1970, to preserve outstanding scenic and recreational values over a 720-square-mile area in Lake Superior and the Bayfield Peninsula of Wisconsin.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: Twenty-one picturesque islands and a 12-mile strip of mainland shoreline along the south shore of Lake Superior feature sandstone cliffs, sea caves, pristine beaches, old growth forest, commercial fish camps, and six historic light stations.

Threat: The owner of lakefront property in the heart of the mainland viewshed, having indicated willingness to sell the property to the United States, is also studying the option of subdivision and construction of single/multiple-family dwellings. Contracted studies into the feasibility of the subdivision option have been completed and appear favorable.

<u>Need</u>: The funds requested will permit Federal acquisition of these critical mainland acres and thereby preclude development that will adversely impact the scenic resources of the national lakeshore.

Fiscal Year 2000 National Park Service Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve

Location: Southeastern Alaska

<u>Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining</u>: There is no statutory ceiling for land acquisition at the park and

preserve.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Average Cost Per Acre	Total Amount
FY 2000	1,000	\$1,700	\$1,700,000
Future	14,309	\$235	\$3,356,000

Improvements: Some structures related to mining operation.

Description: Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve was established by Public Law 96-487, December 2, 1980.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The Chugach, Wrangell, and St. Elias mountain ranges converge here in what is often referred to as the "mountain kingdom of North America." The largest unit of the National Park System and a day's drive east of Anchorage, the park/preserve includes the continent's assemblage of glaciers and the greatest collection of peaks above 16,000 feet. The area is characterized by its remote mountains, valleys, and wild rivers, all rich in their concentration of wildlife.

Threat: The environmental impact statement for mining operations at Denali, Wrangell-St.Elias, and Yukon-Charley National Parks recommended the acquisition of all patented and valid unpatented claims in order to prevent resource damage. There are a total of 1,640 patented and unpatented mining claims in nine Alaskan units of the National Park System of which 1,531 claims are located in Denali, Wrangell-St. Elias, and Yukon-Charley National Parks.

Need: The funds requested will be used to acquire patented and unpatented mining claims covering approximately 1,000 acres. All of the claimants have expressed their willingness to sell to the United States.

Fiscal Year 2000 National Park Service Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve

Location: On Whidbey Island in vicinity of Seattle, Washington.

<u>Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining</u>: None. The over-ceiling authority of Public Law 95-42 would permit the requested appropriation.

Cost Detail:

Data	A	Average Cost Per	Total Amazant
Date	Acres	Acre	Total Amount
FY 2000	100	\$10,000	\$1,000,000
Future	684	\$2,507	\$1,715,000

Improvements: Agricultural and residential.

<u>Description</u>: Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve was authorized by the act of November 10, 1978, to protect the scenic, natural, and historic resources of Ebey's Prairie and the surrounding area from residential development. No funds have been appropriated for acquisition at the reserve since 1982.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: This rural district preserves and protects an unbroken historical record of Puget Sound exploration and settlement from the 19th century to the present. Historic farms, still under cultivation in the prairies of Whidbey Island, reveal land use patterns unchanged since settlers claimed the land in the 1850s under the Donation Land Claim Act. The Victorian seaport community of Coupeville is also in the reserve.

<u>Threat</u>: In seeking to alleviate economic hardship, some landowners at the reserve are considering a change from historical land use patterns to more lucrative manners of land use, such as subdivision for multiple commercial and/or residential purposes.

<u>Need</u>: The funds will be used to acquire protective interests in a total of 100 acres at the reserve. The acquisition of scenic easement interests is the preferred method of protection.

Fiscal Year 2000 National Park Service Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: Prince William Forest Park

Location: Located near Dumfries, Virginia

<u>Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining</u>: None. The over-ceiling authority of Public Law 95-42 would

permit the requested appropriation.

Cost Detail:

		Average Cost Per	
Date	Acres	Acre	Total Amount
FY 2000	86	\$11,628	\$1,000,000
Future	989	\$19,211	\$19,000,000

Improvements: None

<u>Description</u>: The act of June 22, 1948, (Public Law 80-736), designated Prince William Forest Park, and authorized land acquisition by donation or purchase. The park, consisting of reclaimed and reforested land, was conceived primarily as a wooded recreational retreat for the residents of metropolitan Washington, D.C.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The park has grown increasingly popular for recreational use by residents of Virginia and Maryland as well. The park provides the visitor with a variety of recreational and educational opportunities within the protected watershed of Quantico Creek which traverses the park. The park features numerous campgrounds, recreational and instructional swimming programs in the park's two lakes, and an extensive network of hiking trails which enable the visitor to experience the diversity of topography, plants and wildlife found within the watershed. Additionally, Quantico Creek's noteworthy water quality continues to serve as a baseline for numerous research studies conducted by State and local environmental agencies as well as several universities in the region.

Threat: Development of privately owned lands within the park would endanger the watershed and limit recreational opportunities.

Need: When combined with funds carried over from fiscal year 1999, the funds requested will allow the Park Service to complete acquisition of a 172-acre tract; the largest privately owned, undeveloped property remaining in the park. The completely forested tract, estimated to cost approximately \$2,000,000, encompasses nearly one mile of a tributary streambed which serves as the headwaters of the north branch of Quantico Creek. With approximately 5,000 feet of frontage on Virginia Route 234, the tract has high potential for development.

Fiscal Year 2000 National Park Service Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: War in the Pacific National Historical Park

Location: Guam

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: \$12,929,953

Cost Detail:

		Average Cost Per	
Date	Acres	Acre	Total Amount
FY 2000	3	\$666,667	\$2,000,000
Future	194	\$36,082	\$7,000,000

Improvements: Residential

<u>Description</u>: The act of August 18, 1978, established War in the Pacific National Historical Park and authorized the appropriation of up to \$16,000,000 for land acquisition. To date, \$3,070,047 has been appropriated, leaving an unappropriated balance of \$12,929,953.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The park provides an opportunity to interpret events in the Pacific theater of World War II. It includes major historic sites associated with the 1944 battle for Guam, an example of the island-hopping military campaign against the Japanese.

<u>Threat</u>: Commercial or residential development of any of the 197 privately owned acres would not be compatible with park purposes.

Need: The funds requested are needed to acquire, from willing sellers, three tracts containing a total of three acres at the park. Two tracts are located on Asan Beach, one of the sites of the 1944 invasion and the locale for the major concentration of visitor use in the park. One of the Asan Beach parcels is the two-story office building presently utilized by the National Park Service as a visitor center and administrative office. The second parcel on Asan Beach contains a commercial operation. The third tract is located in the Agat area, another site of American landings in 1944. The parcel, located on the Philippine Sea, is composed primarily of low coral outcroppings interspersed with a low-lying shoreline. Because of an imminent threat of development, the opportunity for acquisition will be lost if necessary acquisition funds are not forthcoming in fiscal year 2000.

Fiscal Year 2000 National Park Service Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: Virgin Islands National Park

Location: Island of St. John , U.S. Virgin Islands

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: There is no limitation.

Cost Detail:

		Average Cost	
Date	Acres	Per Acre	Total Amount
FY 2000	3	\$1,350,000	\$4,050,000
Future	1,587	\$29,490	\$46,800,000

Improvements: Residential

<u>Description</u>: Virgin Islands National Park was authorized August 2, 1956, to protect a portion of the Virgin Islands containing outstanding natural and scenic resources of national significance. Though approximately 1,590 acres of privately owned land remain to be acquired at the park, no funds for land acquisition have been appropriated since 1982.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: No other unit of the National Park System has the combination of developing tropical forests and fine coral reefs that is found in Virgin Islands National Park. Other resources requiring protection are the white sand beaches, certain endangered species, cactus woodlands, and remnants of the cultural history of the Virgin Islands.

<u>Threat</u>: Those lands which remain privately owned at the park are prime sites for recreational and commercial development that would adversely impact the resources of the park.

Need: Funds in the amount of \$4,050,000 are needed to complete acquisition of the property known as Gibney's Beach, containing 600 feet of fine, sandy beachfront between the North Shore Road and Hawksnest Bay on St. John Island. The tract is part of the Hawksnest watershed which empties into the coral reefs of Hawksnest Bay. There is great commercial interest in development of the property which is the highest acquisition priority at the park. Commercial development would adversely impact the scenic and marine resources of the park.

Fiscal Year 2000 National Park Service Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: Weir Farm National Historic Site

Location: Near the towns of Ridgefield and Wilton, Connecticut.

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: \$2,519,000

Cost Detail:

		Average Cost Per	
Date	Acres	Acre	Total Amount
FY 2000	13	\$192,308	\$2,500,000
Future	5	N/A	Unknown

Improvements: Residential

<u>Description</u>: The act of October 31, 1990, established the site to preserve the farm and surroundings that were home to American impressionist J. Alden Weir and his colleagues.

<u>Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal</u>: Weir's home and studio remain intact here, together with the landscape that inspired his paintings and those by the group of artists with whom he associated. The site also contains the studio of the sculptor Mahonri Young (1877-1957).

Threat: Public Law 105-363 was enacted on November 10, 1998, to permit acquisition of additional nearby lands for visitor and administrative facilities. Such facilities are needed to preserve the integrity of the site.

 $\underline{\text{Need}}$: The proposed funding level, \$2,500,000, will be used to acquire three tracts needed for visitor and administrative facilities for the national historic site.

Fiscal Year 2000 National Park Service Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area

Location: Along the Cuyahoga River between Cleveland and Akron, Ohio.

<u>Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining:</u> None. Public Law 95-42 authorizes the appropriation of the requested funds in excess of the statutory ceiling.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Average Cost Per Acre	Total Amount
FY 2000	243	\$10,465	\$2,543,000
Future	2,151	\$14,159	\$30,457,000

Improvements: Residential

<u>Description</u>: Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area was established in 1974 and contains a total of 32,527 acres. Of the 5,279 privately owned acres at the recreation area, 2,394 acres have been identified for acquisition after fiscal year 1999.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area is the last major area of unspoiled green space near the heavily industrialized urban centers of northeast Ohio. Cuyahoga Valley is biologically unique: a botanical crossroads between the central lowlands to the west and the Appalachian Plateau to the east. The valley preserves numerous forested watersheds and open grassy plateaus. There is relatively little development within the boundary of the recreation area.

<u>Threat</u>: With approximately 5.0 million people living within a one-hour drive of the recreation area, pressure to develop previously undeveloped lands has increased. Highest priority is assigned to the acquisition of undeveloped lands.

Need: The funds requested are needed to acquire a 178-acre undeveloped property to preclude development in an area experiencing rapid growth. Also to be acquired are two tracts totaling 65 acres owned by the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company which are needed to prevent incompatible development and protect natural resources along the Cuyahoga River.

Fiscal Year 2000 National Park Service Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: Blue Ridge Parkway

<u>Location</u>: Along the Crest of the Blue Ridge Mountains between Shenandoah National Park in Virginia and Great Smoky Mountains National Park in North Carolina and Tennessee.

<u>Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining</u>: There is no limitation on appropriations for land acquisition.

Cost Detail:

		Average Cost Per	
Date	Acres	Acre	Total Amount
FY 2000	40	\$5,625	\$225,000
Future	6,680	\$1,763	\$11,775,000

Improvements: Residential and agricultural

<u>Description</u>: The act of June 30, 1936, established Blue Ridge Parkway both to link Shenandoah National Park with Great Smoky Mountains National Park by means of a scenic parkway and to conserve and interpret the natural and cultural resources of the Southern Appalachian Mountains.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: This scenic parkway averages 3,000 feet above sea level and embraces several large recreational and natural history areas and Appalachian cultural sites.

Threat: Privately owned lands along the parkway's scenic corridor have high development potential for subdivision and residential construction.

Need: The funds requested, \$225,000, would permit the acquisition and protection of a total of 40 acres, which would include lands in the States of Virginia and North Carolina. Acquisition is necessary to adjust ownership lines, eliminate hazardous crossings and accesses, and protect and preserve the scenic integrity of the parkway.

Fiscal Year 2000 National Park Service Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: Antietam National Battlefield

Location: West of Frederick near Sharpsburg, Maryland

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: There is no limitation on appropriations for land acquisition.

Cost Detail:

		Average Cost Per	
Date	Acres	Acre	Total Amount
FY 2000	315	\$6,349	\$2,000,000
Future	0	0	0

Improvements: Residential and agricultural

<u>Description</u>: Originally established as a national battlefield site on August 30, 1890, the battlefield was transferred from the Army to the National Park Service in 1933. Today, 315 privately owned acres within the boundary remain to be acquired after fiscal year 1999. In addition, there are several tracts presently covered by inadequate scenic easements that must be upgraded.

<u>Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal</u>: The 3,248-acre Antietam National Battlefield preserves the scene of one of the most crucial battles of the Civil War, considered a major turning point for the Union Army against the Confederacy.

Threat: The inadequate scenic easements described above allow the subdivision of farms, leading to the construction of numerous single-family dwellings. Such development would impair the historical integrity of the national battlefield.

Need: The funds requested, \$2,000,000, would permit completion of the acquisition program at the national battlefield. The owner of one tract containing 12 acres has submitted a land development plan for subdivision into residential lots. If approved, the development would be visible from several battlefield tour roads and Route 65. Acquisition of fee interest in the tract is necessary to preclude such development. Completion of the acquisition program is necessary to prevent and/or eliminate land use and development not consistent with the historic scene.

Fiscal Year 2000 National Park Service Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: North Cascades Complex

Location: In the vicinity of the Cascades Mountains in northern Washington

<u>Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining</u>: None. The over-ceiling authority of Public Law 95-42 would permit the requested appropriation.

Cost Detail:

		Average Cost Per	
Date	Acres	Acre	Total Amount
FY 2000	225	\$4,444	\$1,000,000
Future	475	\$33,895	\$16,100,000

Improvements: Residential

<u>Description</u>: The act of October 2, 1968, established the North Cascades Complex, consisting of Lake Chelan National Recreation Area, North Cascades National Park, and Ross Lake National Recreation Area. No acquisition funds have been appropriated for these units since 1987.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: High jagged peaks intercept moisture-laden winds, producing glaciers, icefalls, waterfalls, and other water phenomena in the wild alpine region contained within the boundary of North Cascades National Park. Adjoining the park is the beautiful Stehekin Valley of Lake Chelan National Recreation Area. Ross Lake National Recreation Area offers many outdoor recreation opportunities along the upper reaches of the Skagit River.

<u>Threat</u>: The acquisition of protective interests is necessary to prevent development of the few lands remaining in private ownership within the complex.

<u>Need</u>: The funds requested will be used to acquire seven tracts containing 225 acres of patented mining claims and/or mineral rights at North Cascades National Park and Ross lake National Recreation Area. The tracts are located in a designated wilderness area and are needed to preserve the scenic view and protect habitat for threatened species in the area.

Fiscal Year 2000 National Park Service Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: Golden Spike National Historic Site

Location: Vicinity of Brigham City, Utah.

<u>Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining</u>: \$303,171. The over-ceiling authority of Public Law 95-42 would permit the requested appropriation.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Average Cost Per Acre	Total Amount
FY 2000	532	\$752	\$400,000
Future	0	N/A	0

Improvements: Residential

<u>Description</u>: Golden Spike National Historic Site was authorized July 30, 1965, to commemorate the completion of the first transcontinental railroad across the United States.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The tracts remaining to be acquired comprise the site's main historic scene including the railroad construction workers' camp and the engine house.

<u>Threat</u>: The historic integrity of the tracts remaining in private ownership is being threatened by erosion that is exacerbated by continued cattle grazing.

 $\underline{\text{Need}}$: The funds requested will be used to acquire the remaining privately owned lands at the national historic site: 16 tracts totaling 532 acres.

Fiscal Year 2000 National Park Service Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: Olympic National Park

Location: Clallam, Grays Harbor, Mason and Jefferson Counties, Washington

<u>Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining</u>: None. The over-ceiling authority of Public Law 95-42 would permit the requested appropriation.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres*	Average Cost Per Acre	Total Amount
FY 2000	204	\$12,255	\$2,500,000
Future	318	\$87,421	\$27,800,000

^{*}Includes 326 acres (Estimated value: \$18.8 million) in the inholding areas of the park.

Improvements: Residential/recreational

<u>Description</u>: Olympic National Park was authorized June 29, 1938, to reserve and withdraw from settlement, occupancy, or disposal under the laws of the United States and to dedicate as a public park an area in the State of Washington. The acts of October 21, 1976, and November 7, 1986, revised the boundary of the park to include additional lands. Through fiscal year 1999, using the over-ceiling authority of Public Law 95-42, a total of \$35,022,000 has been appropriated for the acquisition of lands added in 1976 and 1986. An additional \$10,537,748 has been appropriated for acquisition in the inholding areas of the park.

After fiscal year 1999, 196 acres in the boundary expansion area will remain to be acquired. In addition, 299 tracts totaling 326 acres (Estimated value: \$18.8 million) in the inholding areas of the park remain to be acquired.

<u>Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal</u>: The park is a large wilderness area featuring rugged glacier-capped mountains, deep valleys, lush meadows, sparkling lakes, giant trees, 57 miles of unspoiled beaches, teeming wildlife such as Roosevelt elk and Olympic marmot, and the most spectacular temperate rain forest in the world.

<u>Threat</u>: The wilderness character of the park is threatened by incompatible construction or development on non-Federal lands.

Need: The funds requested are needed to acquire 27 tracts containing a total of 204 acres in the park. Nineteen tracts are located in the older, inholding areas of the park: Lake Crescent (2 tracts), Oil City (5 tracts), and Quinault (12 tracts). Eight tracts are located in the most remote area of the Coastal Strip Addition where the majority of land is already in Federal ownership. Of the funds requested, \$500,000 will be used to acquire interests necessary to prevent mineral exploration on Shi Shi Beach, a 1.5-mile strip of beach in the designated wilderness portion of the park. Finally, some of the funds may be used to cover costs associated with the purchase of the Elwha and Glines Dams, should funds available for that purpose prove insufficient.

Fiscal Year 2000 National Park Service Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: Martin Luther King, Jr., National Historic Site

Location: Atlanta, Georgia

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: There is no limitation.

Cost Detail:

		Average Cost	
Date	Acres	Per Acre	Total Amount
FY 2000	3	\$1,666,666	\$5,000,000
Future	9	\$222,222	\$2,000,000

Improvements: Residential

<u>Description</u>: The site was authorized October 10, 1980, to protect and interpret the places where Martin Luther King, Jr., was born, where he lived, worked, and worshipped, and where he is buried.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The site's land protection plan assigns the highest priority to the acquisition of tenant-occupied residences on the Birth Home Block of Auburn Avenue and the parking lot area added by the 1992 boundary revision.

<u>Threat</u>: Acquisition of the remaining privately owned land at the national historic site is necessary to ensure protection of the historic scene.

Need: The funds requested will be used to acquire from the King Family all of their property at the national historic site. The properties include the Birth Home, Dr. King's Crypt, The King Center Administration Building, Freedom Hall, Reflecting Pool, Eternal Flame, Chapel of All Faiths, and Mrs. King's current residence. It is expected that the family will donate the Birth Home and Crypt, but only in tandem with the purchase of the remaining properties.

Fiscal Year 2000 National Park Service Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: Stones River National Battlefield

Location: In vicinity of Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

<u>Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining</u>: There is no limitation.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Average Cost Per Acre	Total Amount
FY 2000	112	\$38,393	\$4,300,000
Future	0	0	0

Improvements: Residential

<u>Description</u>: The act of December 23, 1987, revised the boundary to include an additional 54 acres and authorized the Secretary to acquire lands needed for a trail linking the battlefield with Fortress Rosecrans. Acquisition of the tracts is necessary to provide visitor parking and to prevent adverse use that would damage resources and detract from the historic scene.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The national battlefield was authorized to preserve the site of a fierce midwinter Civil War battle that took place from December 31, 1862 through January 2, 1863. Stones River National Cemetery is within the park.

Threat: Development in the area of the battlefield is rapidly changing from rural to urban land usage.

Need: The Service recently compiled new estimates of land values at this Civil War battlefield indicating that the cost to acquire the remaining 145 privately owned acres (45 tracts) would be approximately \$5,400,000. It is expected that funds available in fiscal year 1999, \$1,192,484, will be sufficient to acquire 33 acres. The funds requested for fiscal year 2000, \$4,300,000, would permit acquisition of the 112 remaining acres.

Fiscal Year 2000 National Park Service Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: Golden Gate National Recreation Area

Location: Marin, San Francisco, and San Mateo Counties, California.

<u>Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining</u>: None. Public Law 95-42 provides the over-ceiling authority for appropriation of the requested \$2,300,000.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Average Cost Per Acre	Total Amount
FY 2000	2	\$1,150,000	\$2,300,000
Future	2,435	\$20,497	\$49,910,000

Improvements: Residential, commercial, and agricultural.

<u>Description</u>: Golden Gate National Recreation Area was authorized October 27, 1972, to preserve outstanding historic, scenic, and recreational values.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The national recreation area encompasses shoreline areas of San Francisco, Marin, and San Mateo Counties, including ocean beaches, redwood forest, lagoons, marshes, military properties, a cultural center at Fort Mason, and Alcatraz Island.

<u>Threat</u>: Intense pressure to develop open space in the San Francisco area threatens the integrity of the national recreation area.

<u>Need</u>: The funds requested are needed to acquire two tracts located at the park boundary on a highly visible ridge in the Sausalito area. The owner has obtained clearance from the city of Sausalito to subdivide and develop the property. Acquisition is necessary to prevent development that would adversely impact the scenic resources of the national recreation area.

Fiscal Year 2000 National Park Service Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: Lake Clark National Park and Preserve

Location: Southern Alaska

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: There is no limitation.

Cost Detail:

		Average Cost	
Date	Acres	Per Acre	Total Amount
FY 2000	3,500	\$286	\$1,000,000
Future	132,350	\$552	\$73,097,000

Improvements: None

Description: Lake Clark National Park and Preserve were established by the act of December 2, 1980.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: Located in the heart of the Chigmit mountains along the western shore of Cook Inlet, the park-preserve contains great geologic diversity, including jagged peaks, granite spires, and two symmetrical active volcanoes. More than a score of glacially carved lakes rim the mountain mass. The park/preserve contains the Chilikadrotna, Mulchatna, and Tlikakila Wild Rivers.

Threat: Encroaching development threatens the natural and scenic resources of the park/preserve.

Need: The requested funds would permit acquisition of conservation easements on two tracts containing a total of 3,500 acres owned by several village corporations at the park. The tracts are located along the north shore of Tuxedni Bay and on the north shore of Chinitna Bay in the park. The tracts are highly scenic, forested lands with high habitat value for salmon and brown bear. The villages of Seldovia and Ninilchik have obtained the required permits to harvest timber and construct a log transfer facility on the property. Federal acquisition of conservation easements would prevent timber harvesting that would be incompatible with park purposes.

Fiscal Year 2000 National Park Service Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park

Location: Along the Potomac River between Wash., D.C., and Cumberland, MD

<u>Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining</u>: None. The over-ceiling authority of Public Law 95-42 would permit the requested appropriation.

Cost Detail:

		Average Cost Per	
Date	Acres	Acre	Total Amount
FY 2000	722	\$1,108	\$800,000
Future	1,795	\$7,911	\$14,200,000

Improvements: Residential

<u>Description</u>: The act of January 8, 1971, established the national historical park and, as amended, authorizes appropriations not to exceed \$28,400,000 for land acquisition. To date, approximately \$34,650,000 has been appropriated and obligated for the purchase of 14,125 acres at the 19,253-acre park. After fiscal year 1999, approximately 2,517 privately owned acres will remain to be acquired.

Need: The requested funds will be used to acquire eleven tracts containing a total of 722 acres at the park. The funds will be used to acquire conservation easements over eight tracts on Praethers Neck to prevent further development, preserve historic integrity, and protect natural resources. Additionally, fee interest will be acquired in two tracts to prevent timbering and to protect a rare, endangered plant. Finally a conservation easement will be acquired over a 43-acre tract located between the canal and the Potomac River.

Fiscal Year 2000 National Park Service Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: Cape Cod National Seashore

Location: On Outer Cape Cod in Massachusetts

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: None

Cost Detail:

		Average Cost Per	
Date	Acres	Acre	Total Amount
FY 2000	9	\$316,667	\$2,850,000
Future	116	\$103,448	\$12,000,000

Improvements: Residential

<u>Description</u>: The act of August 7, 1961, authorized establishment of Cape Cod National Seashore to preserve unique natural, historic, and scientific resources and to provide for public enjoyment thereof.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The national seashore encompasses some 43,570 acres of land and water on the outer cape. The authorized boundary includes approximately 40 miles of outstanding ocean beach along the outer cape, as well as over 6 miles of beach fronting on Cape Cod Bay. The national seashore contains and protects dunes, woodlands, freshwater ponds, and marshes.

<u>Threat</u>: The land protection plan for the national seashore assigns highest priority to acquisition of (1) tracts needed for park development or use, (2) subdivideable land, and (3) undeveloped land.

<u>Need</u>: The funds requested would permit the acquisition of nine high-priority tracts containing a total of nine acres. The highest acquisition priority is a 1.7-acre gasoline service station valued at \$150,000.

Fiscal Year 2000 National Park Service Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: Keweenaw National Historical Park

Location: On the Keweenaw Peninsula of Lake Superior, Michigan

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: \$5,000,000

Cost Detail:

		Average Cost Per	
Date	Acres	Acre	Total Amount
FY 2000	11	\$222,727	\$2,450,000
Future	1,857	\$1,265	\$2,350,000

Improvements: Residential

<u>Description</u>: The act of October 27, 1992, established Keweenaw National Historical Park. The purpose of the park is to preserve and interpret historical and cultural sites, structures and districts related to the copper mining industry of the Keweenaw Peninsula in Michigan.

<u>Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal</u>: The park includes the Calumet National Historic Landmark District, the village of Calumet, the Osceola No. 13 mining properties, and the Quincy Mining Company National Landmark District.

<u>Threat</u>: Though the park was established in 1992, no funds have yet been appropriated for land acquisition necessary for park protection and management.

Need: The funds requested will permit the acquisition of twelve tracts totaling eleven acres at the park. Among the properties that would be acquired are the Calumet and Hecla Administrative Building and Library Building, the two most significant historic structures in the park. Once acquired, the administrative building will be leased back as office space to generate maintenance revenue in accordance with the leasing provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act. The library building will serve as park headquarters and provide administrative offices for park staff

Fiscal Year 2000 National Park Service Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: Haleakala National Park

Location: Island of Maui, State of Hawaii

<u>Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining</u>: None. However, the over-ceiling authority of Public Law 95-42 would permit the requested appropriation.

Cost Detail:

		Average Cost Per	
Date	Acres	Acre	Total Amount
FY 2000	314	\$1,592	\$500,000
Future	93	\$10,753	\$1,000,000

Improvements: None

<u>Description</u>: Originally authorized as part of Hawaii National Park in 1916, the act of September 13, 1960, established as Haleakala National Park that detached portion of Hawaii National Park that was located on the Island of Maui.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The park preserves the outstanding features of Haleakala Crater on the island of Maui and protects the unique and fragile ecosystems of Kipahulu Valley, the scenic pools along 'Ohe'o Gulch, and many rare and endangered species.

<u>Threat</u>: The acquisition of privately owned land in the park is necessary to properly manage and protect resources and visitors to the park.

Need: The funds requested are needed to acquire three tracts containing a total of 314 acres in the park. A 16-acre tract contains part of the trail used by visitors hiking to Waimoku Falls. Mostly pastureland, this tract is a high acquisition priority due to continued trespass by the public. A 110-acre tract is traversed by hikers exiting the crater via the Halemauu Trail. Because of continued trespass by the public, this tract is also a high acquisition priority. The remaining tract is on the western side of the park and is contiguous to the Koukouai stream. The tract contains unique flora.

Fiscal Year 2000 National Park Service Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: Hawaii Volcanoes National Park

Location: Island of Hawaii, State of Hawaii.

<u>Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining</u>: There is no limitation on appropriations necessary to acquire the land authorized for addition to the park by Public Law 105-380.

Cost Detail:

		Average Cost Per	
Date	Acres	Acre	Total Amount
FY 2000	1,950	\$1,795	\$3,500,000
Future	0	0	0

Improvements: None

<u>Description</u>: The act of September 22, 1961, renamed that portion of Hawaii National Park located on the Island of Hawaii as Hawaii Volcanoes National Park. Public Law 105-380, enacted November 12, 1998, gives the Secretary the authority to use appropriated funds to acquire a specific parcel of land that is contiguous to the southwest corner of the park.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The tract addressed by Public Law 105-380 contains 1,950 acres and contains significant natural and cultural resources. It is clearly defined by the prominent geographical feature of the 'Great Crack' to the west, and makes up a logical continuation of the park's coastal and dry land environment. The area has substantial archeological resources, including terraces, house sites, salt drying areas, shelters, wells, and lava tubes, that predate the arrival of Europeans to the Hawaiian Islands. It is also an area of substantial seismic and geological activity. Most of the land was covered by the Keiwa lava flow during the eruption of Kailauea in 1823.

Threat: Public Law 105-380 was enacted to protect this 1,950-acre tract which is threatened by commercial development. Recent proposals to construct a civilian space launch facility and a geothermal energy development facility on nearby land show how attractive this land is to the private sector. Such development on this land would prevent the public from enjoying this resource. The land is presently owned by an individual who has indicated he would willingly sell it to the National Park Service.

Need: The funds requested will be used to acquire the 1,950-acre tract as authorized by Public Law 105-380.

Fiscal Year 2000 National Park Service Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park

Location: Near the city of Fredericksburg, Virginia.

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: There is no limitation.

Cost Detail:

		Average Cost Per	
Date	Acres	Acre	Total Amount
FY 2000	557	\$11,311	\$6,300,000
Future	658	\$21,581	\$14,200,000

Improvements: Residential and agricultural.

<u>Description</u>: The act of December 11, 1989, revised the boundary of the park to include an additional 1,300 acres and authorized the appropriation of funds necessary for land acquisition. The act revised the 1974 administrative boundary in accordance with the recommendations of the park's general management plan. The act of October 27, 1992, revised the boundary to include an additional 560 acres. After fiscal year 1999, 1,215 acres will remain to be acquired at an estimated cost of \$20,500,000. Of the total acreage to be acquired, 366 acres (Estimated value: \$11,000,000) are located in the inholding portion of the park.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The park contains portions of four major Civil War Battlefields, Chatham Manor, Salem Church, and the historic building in which Stonewall Jackson died.

<u>Threat</u>: Due to its proximity to Washington, D.C. and Richmond, Virginia, the park is subject to intense pressure for commercial and residential development. Many of the non-Federal tracts are located along Virginia Highway No. 3 which connects the city of Fredericksburg with the battlefields at Chancellorsville and Wilderness. The highway is presently being widened, thereby increasing the attractiveness of the land for development. Acquisition is necessary to prevent development that would detract from the historical setting of the park.

Need: The funds requested would permit the acquisition of nine tracts totaling 557 acres. Four tracts are located at the Chancellorsville Battlefield, the scene of Jackson's Flank attack of May 2, 1863. Three additional tracts are located along the north side of Route 20 at a site of major maneuvering and fighting during the Battle of the Wilderness. The remaining two tracts, including the Lyons Farm, were the scene of Union rear activities and the site of several Union hospitals.

Fiscal Year 2000 National Park Service Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: Pecos National Historical Park

Location: Landmark ruins on the Santa Fe Trail in New Mexico.

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: There is no limitation on appropriations for land acquisition.

Cost Detail:

		Average Cost Per	
Date	Acres	Acre	Total Amount
FY 2000	375	\$4,800	\$1,800,000
Future	0	0	0

Improvements: Residential

<u>Description</u>: The act of November 8, 1990, established the Glorieta Unit of Pecos National Historical Park and authorized land acquisition only with the owner's consent unless it is determined that the property is subject to, or threatened with, adverse use. Of the lands added to the park, 49 acres are public lands and 629 acres were privately owned. Of the privately owned lands, 375 acres remain to be acquired after fiscal year 1999.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The park's Glorieta Unit was established to preserve and interpret the site of the Civil War Battle of Glorieta.

<u>Threat</u>: The battlefield is threatened by increased development activity in the area due to the growing popularity of the region. The park is located only 20 miles southeast of Santa Fe.

Need: The requested funds will be used to acquire the remaining privately owned lands at the national historical park.

Fiscal Year 2000 National Park Service Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: Monocacy National Battlefield

Location: Vicinity of Frederick, Maryland.

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: \$8,769,617

Cost Detail:

		Average Cost Per	
Date	Acres	Acre	Total Amount
FY 2000	89	\$16,854	\$1,500,000
Future	0	0	0

Improvements: Residential/agricultural.

<u>Description</u>: Monocacy National Battlefield, originally administered by the Secretary of War, was transferred to the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior by Executive Order No. 6166 of June 10, 1933. After fiscal year 1999, 89 privately owned acres remain to be acquired at the 1,647-acre national battlefield.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: In a battle here on July 9, 1864, Confederate General Jubal A. Early defeated Union forces commanded by Major General Lew Wallace. Wallace's troops delayed General Early's advance on Washington, D.C., thereby enabling Union forces to marshal a successful defense of the capital.

<u>Threat</u>: Acquisition of the remaining privately owned land at the national battlefield will ensure that the historic scene will be protected from intrusive development.

Need: The funds requested are needed to acquire the remaining 89 privately owned acres and complete the acquisition program at this Civil War battlefield site in the State of Maryland.

Fiscal Year 2000 National Park Service Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: Manassas National Battlefield Park

Location: Vicinity of Manassas, Virginia.

<u>Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining</u>: \$70,507. However, the over-ceiling authority of Public Law 95-42 would permit the requested appropriation.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Average Cost Per Acre	Total Amount
FY 2000	6	\$66,667	\$400,000
Future	486	\$22,305	\$10,840,000

Improvements: Residential/agricultural.

<u>Description</u>: Manassas National Battlefield Park was authorized May 10, 1940, to preserve important historical lands relating to the Civil War battles of Manassas. After fiscal year 1999, 492 privately owned acres will remain to be acquired at the park.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The First and Second Battles of Manassas were fought here July 21, 1861, and August 28-30, 1862. Here, Confederate Brigadier General Thomas J. Jackson acquired his nickname "Stonewall."

<u>Threat</u>: The park is located in a densely populated suburban area of Virginia where pressures to develop land for commercial and residential use are intense.

Need: The funds requested will permit the acquisition and protection of two tracts containing a total of six acres at the national battlefield park.